NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

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ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street-Resolutive BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-HANLET-GOOD BOWRRY THEATRE, Bowery-Rossess-Avalanous

SURTON'S THRATRE, Chambers street-The Surious WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway-Tracher Taught

AWERICAN MUSEUM-Afternoon-TRUTH-ICHADOD'S

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, Mochanico' Hall-472 Breadway.

BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, 539 Broadway-Buck-me's Ermoplay Opena Troupe.

PERHAM'S BURLESQUE OPERA HOUSE, 643 Bread-MMPTRE HALL, 596 Broadway-PANORAMA OF EUROPE

New York, Saturday, March 30, 1855.

signs of the Cunard steamer Asia at Halifax b last evening. She is now in her thirteenth ay out from Liverpool. The agent of the Assoof Press informs us that "the line east of Sack-Wie. N. B., was cut Thursday afternoon, in a stretch of sixty miles. Men were sent out to repair the wires, and the whole distance was traversed over in about three hours. The line was put in order; but in less than half an hour it was again cut. Consequently we have no tidings from Halifax later than seven o'clock Thursday evening."

Our news from Albany is exceedingly important The crude financial schemes of the administration, especially the project of re-imposing tolls upon railroads, meet with strong opposition. The leaders of our State government are too weak to make headway against the powerful and compact forces of the railroad interest. Convinced of this, Governor Clark's helpers have held a caucus, and determined to submit the embarrassing questions of financial policy to a committee, who will consider and report upon the feasibility of textog railroads, or banks and insurance companies, and the imposition of a direct by straitened condition of the State Treasury, and order to favor ulterior designs, Mr. Se ward and Thurlow Weed, and their aiders and abottors in plets and schemes, financial and political, have held a recret meeting at Albany, and taken upon themselves the task of relieving the administration of all further trouble with reference to measures for supplying the deficiency in the revenue. The plan preposed by the conclave of outside wirepullers is sim. ply to amend the constitution so as to withdraw the canal revenues from the general fund, and to im' pose a direct tax of one and a half mill per dolla: of personal and real estate. This, of course, would meet the views of the railroad men and the bank and insurance man, and would leave the entire canal fund open to rapacious and unscrupulous spoilsmen. The basis having been agreed upon, resolu tions to carry out these plans will be submitted to the Legislature in a few days. In the meantime. the bills providing for tolls on railroads and impos ing a mil tax are under consideration, to be modified as circumstances may suggest.

The New York Harbor Encroachment bill passed the agrembly yesterday, by a vote of 88 to 8. Nothing further of importance transpired in either branch of the Legislature.

The steamship Philadelphia arrived at this port het night, with Havana dates to the 23d inst. The letter of our correspondent, containing the latest news, is published in another column. Ramon Pinto, ctief of the conspirators, suffered death by the garrote on the 22d. He protested his innocence to the last. Cadalzo and Pinelo it was supposed would be sentenced to ten years in the chain gang in Africa. There is no other political news of im pertance. Reports of great distress in all parts of the island, owing to the long-continued drought, were prevalent, and business generally was exmemely dull.

Mayor Wood is advised of the shipment of anther party of foreigners to this port, who will, in all probability, on arriving, become a public charge. They are Swiss, three hundred and twenty in number; and a Swiss newspaper is the authority given, Consul, for stating that they are of the poorest people in the commune from whence they come. The correspondence relative to this matter is given in another column. The Mayor will no doubt tak easures to prevent the introduction into our city of a class of persons so undesirable.

The temperance men and their opponents, in New Jersey, have had a hard batt'e in the Legislabure of that State during its present session. Having apparently exhausted the subject, the Senate has finally postponed the further consideration of the bry bill to the next session. In Wisconsin, where the Governor recently stopped the enactment of a coercive law, by the interposition of the veto power, the Legislature have passed a bill of very stringent provisions by a two-thirds vote. The final vote on the Liquor bill in the New York Senate. will be taken on Tuesday next. We understand that extensive arrangements are being made at Meboken and Jersey City, to entertain the thirsty travellers from New York, who may be induced to wish those aguish localities after the first of May. This, perhaps, accounts for the postponement of the

The market for cotion vesterday favored purchasers, though holders were disposed to await the secult of the Asia's news due at Halifax. The sales embraced about 800 to 1,000 bales. Plour conti firm, with free sales, especially in Southern and Ca-median brands. The transactions included some lots for export to the British provinces, in parcels, to the local and Eastern trade. Fair quality Southern white wheat sold at \$2 42. Corn was scarce and firm, while prices ranged from 97c. to \$1. Pork was firmer, and closed at \$14 37 a \$14 50 for old mess, and \$16 25 a \$16 37 for new mess. Other articles of previsions were in fair demand at steady prices. slack. 800 to 1,000 bales of cotton were taken for Liverpool at 5-32d. and 3-16d., and 20,000 bushels corn on private terms, together with small lots bacon, lard, and pork, the two former at 15s. per

Mayor Wood is carrying on his reformatory measures with a strong and unsparing hand. Last night the police arrested but few abandoned women in the streets, the examples of the two previous evenings having served to keep them within A peese of officers made a descent upon a gambling nt in Broadway, and arrested the pro prieter and half a dozen others, and also seized the implements of the gamesters.

nes T. Brady, Esq., delivered a lecture last evening, on the "Influence of useful inventions on social life." before the Mechanics' Institute. Mayor David S. Manners, of Jersey City, was last

evening nominated for re-election, by a numerously attended meeting of his fellow-citizens.

From Kingston (Jamaica) we have flies to the 8th of March. The news is not important, as the papers are filled with the usual reports of the destitution of the Chinese immigrants, notices of the general decline of the planting interests, and of petty L'est prevailed in Kingston, owing to the eviction,

by a decree of the Court of Chancery, of the congregation of the East Queen street Baptist chape from their place of worship. The people resided the execution of the writ, when the military and police were called out, who, after the riot act was read, charged the crowd and finally dispersed it. Reverend W. Carlinie had been elected Moderator of the Presbyterian Synod. The Italian opera was

The liquor dealers of this city have determined to test the constitutionality of the ordinance probibiting the traffic in ardent spirite on Sunday. The points of law upon which the defendants rely are fully stated in our report, published elsewhere, of the proceedings yesterday in the case of the pro-

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, but the proceedings present no feature of general interest. The nomination of Mr. John McLeed Murphy as a received and pnanimonsly confirmed.

A special meeting of the Central Democratic Union was held last evening, in Tammany Hall. The President of the Union, John Cochrane, Esq., and a large number of delegates, were present. Resolutions on the subject of our relations with Spain were againmously passed. They will be found, with other proceedings of the meeting, in another column.

An Extra Session of Congress-Cabinet Consultations—True Policy of Mr. Pierce—The Necessities of the Crisis,

Our advices from Washington today inform us that there has been a third Cabinet consultation upon the question of an extra session of Congress, in view of our critical relations with Spain; and that there is a strong probability that certain recent and very offensive transactions of the Cuban authorities will decide the wavering mind of the President in favor of this extra convocation of the two houses.

We are glad to hear it. We hope that Mr. Pierce will act accordingly, and cut short this tangled gordian knot of the Cuban imbroglio. by an early call of Congress, and the submission of the whole matter to the representatives of the States and the people. Fresh from the people, they will be fully competent to act in accordance with the ends of justice, and the reasonable wishes and expectations of the country. The time is auspicious-the crisis demands action-the subject matter to be considered has been tried in every shape and form. by the Executive department, through the me dium of diplomacy, without the slightest practical result, except the indignant return of Mr. Soulé and the publication of his correspondence. This is a result, we admit, of some importance; for it has served to enligten the public mind concerning the policy of Spain. the machinations of England and France, and "the manifest destiny" of Cuba, which, unless we shall act promptly and decisively, will be a "manifest" European balance of power in the Gulf of Mexico.

But the ghost of the Van Buren extra session of 1837, and the spectre of the Harrison extra session of 1841, here rise up and contront the administration. Mr. Pierce remembers the disastrous failure of the Van Buren experiment. and the still more rapidly ruinous consequences to the Harrison regime at Washington, and throughout the country, of the extra session of 1841. Yet we admonish our present administration that these precedents afford no occasion for alarm. Neither of them bears the slightest analogy to the exigencies and the present policy of Mr. Pierce. Let us briefly explain.

When Mr. Van Buren came into power in 1837, the financial policy of General Jackson, resulting from the downfall of the United States Bank, had brought upon the country a general revulsion. First, the government deposits, some twenty-five or thirty millions, were taken from the United States Bank, under Old Hickory's revolutionary system, and farmed out among the State banks. These banks were next, after the downfall of "the monster," encouraged to supply its place, and to act upon these deposits as so much of a solid specie basis to their available means. And what were the results? The country was flooded with bank paper, and the wildest speculations ran riot over the land. Then an act was passed distributing the surplus revenue among the States. The pet banks, called upon to disgorge the first instalment, began to shake in the knees. Bank paper became questionable stuff. Large purchases were then being made by settlers of the Western public lands. Government, to protect itself, required that all money in payment for lands and for duties should be specie. The effect was electrical. The explosion was universal. The banks throughout the country suspended, a general crash of mercantile and business failures succeeded; and thus Van Buren, two months from his inauguration, found himself in the midst of

the great revulsion of '37. What was to be done? The country looked to government for relief, and instant relief. The idea was preposterous; it was utterly out of the question; but the people were impatient, and something must be done. Among other applications, a numerous committee from the city of New York waited upon the President, and requested him to rescind the specie circular, to defer suits upon unpaid bonds, and to call an extra session of Congress. They stated that the value of their real estate had, in six months, depreciated some forty millions of dollars; that within two months there had been two hundred and fifty large business failures in New York; that within the same limit their local stocks had declined twenty millions in value; that the merchandise in their warehouses had declined full thirty per cent; that within a few weeks twenty thousand of our working people had been thrown out of employment; and that, in fact, "the errors of our rulers had produced a wider desolation than the postilence (1832) which depopulated our streets, or the conflagration

(1835) which laid them in ashes." This was a sample of the numerous petitions from all quarters for an extra session, and the result was the extra session of September, 1837. A few palliative measures were passed; the sub-treasury passed the Senate, but was rejected by the House. The people were disap-pointed. Congress had given them no positive relief; and though the administration rallied a little in 1838-'39, the President, his administration, his Congress, his party and his policy were all swept away by the tremendous popular reaction of 1840. Without that extra session the result would have been the same. The crash bad come, and the consequences were inevitable. Nothing could have given immediate relief, and nothing could have saved the administration.

The extra session of General Harrison, of the 31st May, 1841, was the result of the con-tinuance of the evils of the financial explosion of '37. They were working out their own 80lution; but the whig party had promised a laismed.

speedier remedy, and they, too, were required to act immediately. The whig Congress met. Gen. Harrison in the meantime had died, and thus John Tyler became President of the United States under the new whig regime. The party, in the canvass of 1840, had denounced a United States Bank as "an obsolete idea;" but when brought up for action, they could devise no other expedients of relief than to pass a bankrupt law, to repeal the Sub-Treasury, passed the year before, under Mr. Van Buren, and to establish another national bank. A general bankrupt law was passed, the Sub-Treasury was repealed; but upon the main question, after a most exciting and hard fought battle between Mr. Clay and the President, two experiments at a national bank were swamped by the inexorable Captain Tyler. There was a sudden and terrible party explosion. Captain Tyler was read out of the whig church—they had caught a Tartar and lost the government; and thus the great victorious carnival of 1840 collapsed in the extra session of '41.

But it was not the extra session of '37 than caused the downfall of Van Buren and the democracy. It was the explosion of Old Hickory's financial system, under the man pledged to follow in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor." Nor was it the call of an extra session which destroyed the whig administration of '41. It was the death of Harrison, the treachery of the whig party in the canvass of 1840, on the bank question, and their folly in attempting to use Captain Tyler as a bank man, after having elected him as an anti-bank man, that broke them to pieces.

We therefore repeat, that the disastrous precedents of 1837 and 1841 suggest no cause of alarm in reference to an extra session in 1855. There is no analogy between either of those cases and this of Mr. Pierce. His position, and all the circumstances of his position, are entirely different from either. He has no party to be sacrificed in Congress-none in the country-they are already lost. He is not at the beginning, but is approaching the end of his term, and has nothing to lose; for surety, as matters now stand, he can have no aspirations for the succession. Nor is he called upon to give relief against a floancial revulsion, the evils of which can only be remedied by time, economy, and the fixed laws of trade. Van Buren and Harrison were required to attempt impossibilities, and of course they failed. We are aware that a superficial and superstitions idea has prevailed among politicians from these precedents—that an extra session, like the beginning of a journey on Friday, is sure to be attended with bad luck-we are apprised that the feeble mind of Mr. Pierce may share in this ignorant feeling of superstition; but let the occasion justify it, and there is positive safety in the call of an extra session of Congress to a bold man in the position of Mr. Pierce.

Look at it. It is eight months yet to the regular assembling of Congress. Within this interval there may possibly be peace in Europe, and such an attempted "balance of power" in the Gulf of Mexico as will drive us to war. Mr. Pierce can lose nothing, for he has already lost everything. The Congress which he will call together is not of bis party. Neither he nor the democracy will be responsible for its acts. Let him recommend the dashing policy of reprisals against Spain and let this new opposition Congress reject it, if they dare. If they concur, they sustain the administration, and lift him at once on his feet. If they demur, he has an appeal to the people, and may depend upon it. The case is clear. The administration must consent to die out like a tallow candle, leaving nothing but an unpleasant stench and sputtering in the socket, or in adopting this bold American policy involved in an extra session, flame up at once in

a brilliant and glorious illumination. As we must have an American balance of power in our own waters, sooner or later, peace or war, we plead for the present crisis in the call of an extra session. Marcy is said to be with us. We call upon him, then, confidentially, to get up another Cabinet council, and then and there to read the inaugural, the Koszta letter, and this article, to Mr. Pierce, and urge bim to stand his ground and electrify the country. Now is the time.

AMENDMENT TO THE BANKING LAW -The bill now pending before the Legislature will, if it becomes a law, throw a great obstacle in the way of the extension of banks. It provides that the Superintendent shall not take bonds and mortgages for over half their expressed value, and then issue notes upon them at the rate of eighty cents to the dollar. We do not know that this restriction can do any harm, as bonds and mortgages are always a fluctuating kind of property. But if the amendment has been suggested by the losses incurred by the banking epartment under the administration of St. John, it is a mistake. These were caused by the injudicious manner in which the mortgages were forced to sale, not by any decline in their real value. It would be possible, by trying vigorously to keep the sale secret, and holding it n some desert place, to sell the Aster House at auction for half its value; this is what St. John did with the mortgages.

DEATH AND BURIAL OF THE RECRUITING SCHEME. From all accounts it appears that the scheme for recruiting the British army in this country has been a total failure. The recruiting offices in New York were killed dead as King David by a quiet visit from our reporter. In Boston we hear of fifty able-bodied men being shipped; but it is stated, probably with truth, that they are to be "navvies" net soldiers; and even if not, what can Great Britain do with fifty men? In Philadelphia, a few batches of men, a dozen at a time, have been arrested as recruits, and the police of that city seem determined not to allow the business to go on there. Altogether we think it safe to say that hitherto Great Britain has failed. In this country a man is not mere food for powder and shot. And an ablehodied Briton or German who throws up his charces here, and goes to the Crimea to fight the battles of European monarchs, richly deserves to come back minus a leg or an arm.

SOUTHERN UNION.—The Charleston Mercury and other Southern papers are discussing the proposition of a union by the Southern States for political purposes. They are late in the field. They ought to have moved in the matter, as we admonished them, over a year ago. Now, the all-pervading and mysterious Know Nothings have made up their minds to provide for the South as well as the North. The old fogy party organs of the South will, perhaps, discover this a day or two after the Virginia election. Two months grace yet. Don't be

THE TWO GREAT MEASURES AT ALBANY .- The two great and absorbing measures before the Legislature are the Maine Liquor law and the bill to nullify the Fugitive Slave law and the constitution of the United States. The liquor question has created an intense excitem among some of the leading temperance champions about Albany, but there is a prospect that all sorts of grog will be stopped, search and seizure included, as a necessary experiment to satisfy the rural districts. The bill to nullity the Fugitive Slave law is kept in the back ground. Mr. Phelps may have been too fast in allowing his zeal to outrun his discretion. We suspect that Mr. Seward did not intend that an act of sedition and disunion so bold as this should be brought forward for a year or two yet to come. Perhaps, however, the presence of the new American party may have driven him to desperation. For all that we know, this nullification bill may be his bantling, of which Mr. Phelps is the godfather. We must wait a little. They are counting noses. If the bill is taken up, and an attempt ade to push it through, there is dauger in it. But if they keep it quiet, we may rely they have had a count, and that the noses fall short. But what will our German fellow citizens think of constitutional liberty with an interdict upon their lager bier? Prepare for the worst.

THE PROPHECY OF THE CZAR'S DEATH .- AS usual after great events, a prophet turns up who proves to the satisfaction of every one that he foretold the death of Nicholas of Rus sia several years ago, and was right as to time. This seer is a Doctor Granville, tolerably well known to the travelling world as the anther of one or more works on the Spas of Germany, of a book on St. Petersburg, where he resided for some time, and of smaller contributions to the field of letters. Thanks to his book on the Spas, Doctor Granville has achieved a reputation which his prediction of the Czar's death will not materially increase. He is a man of mature years, and has a grown up family. His eldest daughter is Madame de Margueritee, a lady well known in the fashionable circles of New York, and in whose honor grand parties were given in Fifth avenue some three or four years ago. It will be a satisfaction to those who did their little possible to honor the daughter, to know that the father may now be ranked among the prophets.

THE NEW BOUNTY LAND ACT .- It appears from the Washington Union, that the following are the estimates of the public lands which will be absorbed by the new bounty land bill:—

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Now, will the Commissioner of Pensions oblige us by an estimate of the probable amount of these bounties that will be absorbed by Washington spoilsmen and speculators; of the amount of forgeries and bogus claims that may be expected; and what provisions are to be applied against speculators buying up millions of acres for a song, and locating them in a solid body to the prejudice of actual settlers? We suspect this new law will prove to be a public nnisance in its operation. What says the Commissioner of Pensions?

GREAT RUSH TO KANSAS-ABOLITION HY-POCRISY .- The Cincinnati Gazette says that they have seen nothing like the present large emigration to Kansas from "Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana, since the first grand stampede for California upon the discovery of the gold mines." At this rate, Kansas may be knocking for admission into the Union before the close of the next Congress. Emigrants, too, are going in with their slaves. And yet the Lloyd Garrisons, Parkers, Greeleys, and all that set, including the women's rights women, continue to linger and lecture, and preach, and agitate in New York and Massachusetts. Were ther true free soilers they would pack up and pack off at once to Kansas, and the country east of the Mississippi would be relieved of them. We call upon them to practice what they preach, or their professions will be counted as nothing more than brazen hypocrisy. The Missourians and Kentuckians will not hurt them if they behave themselves. Why don't they emigrate to Kansas?

CUBA !- HELP ! HELP !- The Cabinet organ at Washington, while insisting upon it that the

Rlack Warrior affair is settled save :-At the very moment when we are announce pleasure the settlement of one outrage, we are for pleasure the settlement of one outrage, we are forced to annuance the commission of two others—thus proving incontentably that Madrid is not the place for securing that promptness of reparation which is essential as a quarantee for the continuance of peaceful relations. Whilst, therefore, we indulge the hope that the cases still pending at Madrid may be all speedily and satisfac-torily arranged, we hope with even more earnestness, but with much less prospect of having our hopes real-ized, that the late occurrences and the manner of treat-ing them by our government will produce such a change in the policy of the Spanish government in regard to the Cuban possessions as will remove effectually and for-ever all further cause of disagreement between the two governments.

The whole case looks cloudy. Doubtful how it will come out. Administration befogged -willing, but afraid to move. Calling for help, for advice, for encouragement. Why do not the democracy rally en masse to the rescue. and tell Mr. Pierce what to do?

CALLING UP THE RESERVES.—We see that Senators Mason and Hunter, of Virginia, have been engaged soon to take the field in support of Mr. Wise; and that Senator Douglas, of Illinois, has been stopped at Richmond to give a shot at the Know Nothings. Wonder why Capt. Rynders and John Van Buren don't hurry to Virginia? Let the Sachems of old Tammany raise a pony purse at once, and send them on. Time is precious.

Nor QUITE DEAD .- The Louisville Journal insists that the whig party "is not dead, but sleepeth." Or, perchance, it is only frozen up, like the frogs in a swamp, and will be thawed out in the spring. We are positively assured that at least whig measures and principles are as expedient and full of energy as ever. That's some comfort; but will they catch Baker?

THE PYNE AND HARRISON TROUPS -- We are happy to perceive by an advertisement in to-day's paper, that Miss Louisa Pyne is so far recovered from her late severe indisposition as to be able to resume her professional engagements. She sings to morrow night at Philadel-phia, and on Monday evening next her admirers in this eity will have an opportunity of hearing her at a grand concert to be given by the troupe at Niblo's. The New York public will, we have no doubt, eagerly avail them-selves of this opportunity of testifying the high estimation in which this charming singer and amiable woman is held by them.

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

From Hallfax. ABRIVAL OF THE AFRICA-NON-ABRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

HALIFAY, March 29-7 P. M. The steamwhip Africa, from Boston, is signalled outside the harbor. The steamer Asia, now twelve and a half days out from Liverpool, is not expected here before Friday or Saturday.

Important Cabinet Movements.

EXTRA SESSION—CABINET CONSULTATIONS—CRITICAL
STATE OF AFFAIRS—LATEST CUBAN CUTTAGES—
CONSUL THOMPSON'S CASE—THE EL DORADO—
LOOK OUT FOR A CALL OF CONGRESS—MIL SOULE'S

WASHINGTON, March 28, 1855. Cabinet meetings were held at the White House on Monday and Tuesday. On Tuesday the subject of an extra session was discussed for the third time since the adjournment of Congress. Marcy was among the warm-est in its favor. Cushing has availed himself of this favorable change, and appears in Tuesday's Union in an

Our relations with Spain are of a more serious charac-ter than they have before been, and should an extra session be determined upon, the President will be able to place before Congress, in his message, a history of griev-ances and wrongs done the United States, by Spain, that cannot fail of producing a great sensation. He is in possession, it is said, of all the facts attending the late outrage upon our Consular Agent at Sagua la Geande; the tearing down of our national coat-of-arms, which was placed over the door of the consular resi dence ; the destruction of the same after its removal by Concha's agents ; the forcible seizure of the Amer can Consul; his presentation to Conchs, and the demand of sufficient securities for his appearance when called for by the Governor-General. All these facts are in the ession of the President, and the only explanation for this outrage appears in the assertion that he was not retognized by Concha as American Consul, and had no right to place the American coat of arms over his door. This, however, it is ascertained, had in reality, nothing to do with this summary act of despotism and insult. It is known that General Concha had for some time suspected that the residence of our agent, Mr. Thompson, was a secret rendezvous, where congregated certain suspicious characters, who were known to be unfriendly to the Governor General. The spies of the Governor reported to their master the names and residence of the individuals thus offending; and our author rity further informs us, that out of the number thus re ported, from twenty to thirty have been arrested and imprisoned, many of their families not knowing their fate or whereabouts, and the sufferers themselves kept in ignorance as to the cause of their imprisonment. Mr. Thompson, who is represented as a very discreet and intelligent person, was reported as favoring the cause correspondence with their leaders, as his letters would prove upon a search of his premises being made. This search immediately followed the arrest and departure of could be found to justify the Governor's suspicions. The search was privately undertaken, and could any proof have been found against Mr. Thompson of a treasonable character, his incarceration and punishment must

It is thus that Spanish tyranny trifles with the rights and privileges of the American citizen and representa-tive; and our redress for these abuses has hitherto been a promise to examine into the subject, and report the gratification to inform you that Spain will no lenger find States. The El Dorado demand for redress is on its way to the commanders of our South American squadron, which, together with the late assault upon our represenlong complained of by the American government, in a probability will shortly determine the President of the United States to call the representatives of the people to-gether, and to place before them for their decision, the mportant question of war or immediate restitution. The evidences around me distinctly point to the call of

an extra session of Congress.
On Monday evening Mr. Soulé had a private interview with the President, and on Tuesday met with the Cabi net. It is reported here that an anti-Spanish meeting to be held in your city, is in consideration, and if held, that Mr. Soulé may be induced to address it. That Mr. Soule has been sounded upon this subjects I have reasons to believe, and that he has declined having anything to do with public meetings until his affairs with government tending this settlement are given to the world, the dou-ble dealing and treatherous policies pursued by the Pre-sident and Marcy towards Soulé, will be found to sustain all that the HERALE has published upon this subject. A portion of the Perry letters are in Marcy's hands, and claimed by him as personal property. It is therefore presumable that Mr. Soulé may not know all that his "treacherous" secretary has said about him; but he is crowding him close to the wall.

Highly Important from Albeny. EANERUPTOY OF THE STATE TREASURY—CONSULTA-TION TO DEVISE MEASURES OF RELIEF-SEWARD AND HIS PARTY PLOTTING IN SECRET-BAYMOND'S VOTE FOR DR. THOMPSON-CHURCH TENURES-THE TEMPERANCE BILL-THE OBSTRUCTIONS AT HELL ALBANY, March 29, 1855.

a century, ever knew a state of things so precarious, un-certain, undetermined as they are at the capital of the State this moment. Never within that period of time has it been indispensable to call a gathering of the mighty men of a political party at headquarters, to consult upon measures to prevent a party from utter disso-lution and irretrievable ruin. The State Treasury is bankrupt, and did not the Comptroller take the respon-sibility of borrowing from other funds and placing means in the general fund, there would not be a dollar to pay the members of the Legislature their poor per diem, or the salaries of the State officers—in truth, the wheels of severement would be compelled to halt.

The Auditor compiled a message which was agreed to by all the members of the administration, which recomit. Being now in both houses, two members of the Com mittee of Ways and Means introduced a bill, imposing these tolls. This, let it be understood, was the measure of the administration. The alarm quickly spread through the State. Railroad men and forwarder. roads, came hither in droves to protest against any such interference. The bill was sent back to the committee,

through the State. Railroad men and forwarders on the roads, came hither in droves to protest against any such interference. The bill was sent back to the committee, and last night a caucus of the members of the two houses was held in secret. At first, the friends of tolling the roads, were strongly in the majority. Debates of an animating character ensued, in which both sides dealt heavy blows on each other. Finally, after a protracted discussion, it was agreed to refer the sill, together with the financial condition of the State Treasury, to a committee of insiders and outsiders, consisting of Mr. Comptrolic Coox, Auditor Schoonmaker, Senators Dickinson and Hophins, and Assemblymen Blatchford, Littlejohn, and one or two the inferior lights, perhaps Stebblins and Baldwin. This select committee are to take into consideration the tell bill, the plan to tax banks and insurance companies, and to levy a mill and a half direct tax.

Besides this caucus, the House of Lords set lest night at the Farliament House, in Beaver street. William H. Seward, Simeon Draper, Moses H. Grinnell, Thurlow Weed, and a few subordinates, were in stendance. The precentous condition of the whige party, the horrible state of the State finances, and the gloomy prospects of the party, were the matters under discussion. The leads labored anxiously, seriously, and until a very late hour. After viewing the entire ground, this august bedy finally agreed that the constitution must again be opened. It was decided to instruct the Legislature to adopt joint resolutions amending the constitution, so as not to compet the canal revenue to contribute to the general fund, and that for the support of government direct taxes must be resorted to. In due time such resolutions to refer the amendment of the constitution, so as not to compet the canal revenue to contribute to the general fund, and that for the support of government direct taxes must be resorted to. In due time such resolutions to refer the amendment of the constitution, or the proper such case gave the casting vote in the affirmative, and so the nomination was declared confirmed. This is the first instance on record, either on the journals of the secret sersions of this State, or of the Senate of the United States, where the presiding officer is known to have vetted upon a nomination. The constitution (art. 4, sec. 7) cays the Lieutenant Governor shall be "President of the Senate, but shall only have a casting vote therein." We presume Mr. Raymond justifies his vote upon that sentence; but whether it applies to questions in secret sessions, has avere been clearly defined. It is presumed only to extend to giving his casting vote on motions and resolutions in open Senate. Do not confirmations require a majority of the votes of Senators? New, it is audibly whispered that a largain was struck, whereby the name of Schoommaker of 50c. per hundred. Hogs have advanced. Sales at \$7.75 per hundred. Hogs have advanced was to be withdrawn and Mr. St. John's sent in, in consideration of the Lieutenant Governor's vote being giving for the members of the Senate soon will know; and if the fact thms appears, a majority would be perfectly justified in rejecting St. John. If such a game has been played, and that, we by the second officer of the govern

ment, he will not enjoy a very enviable postion during the last year of his official career. But we'll wait a day

ment, he will not enjoy a very enviable position during the last year of his official career. But we'll wait a day er two.

The Church Property Tenure bill will pase the Heuseth the same abape it came down from the Senate. The Catholics think it is a direct interference with their regions tenets. It was opposed yesterday by Mr. O'Keefe. Mr Maguire and Mr. Muntay, with great ability, and all propentions to amend were promptly voted down. The passage of this bill by the party in power, will be the means of driving every Catholic vot against the mere the means of driving every Catholic vot against the here of the passage of this bill by the party in power, will be the means of driving every Catholic vot against the here of the property of the senate with the hereafter. They will now rather vote for cid Samhimself, than for any Seward whig.

The final vote on the Prohibitory bill in the Senate, is to be taken on Tuesday next. The time is ret at four in the afternoon, but as there is yet much discussion to be had, it is very doubtful whether a vote is arrived at before twelve at alph, The Senate have made three important amendments—adopting the second sections have year, which allows every man of good moral character to sell—strining out the cinuse allowing the informate half of the fines received—and postponing until the Fourth of July the time for putting it into effect. Neither of these three proportions will be agreed to by the House. Forty eight hours since it was the universal before that the bill would pass, but there is quite a different sentiment prevailing now.

A very singular and extremely important bill to the interests of the commercial community of New York is on the table of the House, introduced a day or two since by Mr. Coleman. It is called "an act to incorporate the Hellgate Navigation Company." It provides that one William Kent, James Horner, Thomas Hyatt and Charles A. Stetson, shall be constituted a body points for the purpose of removing the recks obstructing the navigation of the East River

It is stated as a fact, that not a single naturalised foreigner can get an appointment from the Saward Canal Board. A secretary of a Hindoo lodge is known to have succeeded. What next?

COURT OF APPEALS.

No. 6 under consideration. ALBANY, March 29, 1855. Casendar for the 30th inst.-Nos. 10, 195, 13, 14, 15 20, 24, 25, 30, 82, 33.

Progress of Temperance.
THE PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW IN NEW JERSEY. TRENTON, March 29, 1855.
The Senate have postponed the consideration of these

Prohibitory Liquor bill until the next session. PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW IN WISCONSIN.

The Legislature of Wisconsin have passed a new prohibitory Liquor law, leaving out what the Governor objected to, by about a two-thirds vote.

Philadelphia Politics.

WHIG MEBTING IN PHILADELPHIA - KNOW NOTHINGS:
IN THE MAJORITY.
PHILADELPHIA, March 29, 1855.

The whigs of this city called a meeting last night, at Spring Garden, in opposition to secret societies. The Know Nothings, however, were in the majority there. and passed a series of resolutions, and defeated the whole object of the meeting. They then rejected the original resolutions, and adjourned with three cheers for

The New Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, N. J., March 29, 1865.

The Senate to-day passed the bill to charter the City
Bank at Newark, over the Governor's veto, by a vote of 13 to 7. The House passed the same bill by a vete of 40 to 12. The House also passed the bill providing for the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank of Hudson, after baving once been defeated. The vote was 37 to 15. This is be lieved to be the last Bank bill.

Two of the recharters—the Mount Holly and Cumberland Bank—became laws by the lapse of time, thes Governor having kept the bills over the time required to be sent in.

Know Nothing Nomination in Portland. PORTLAND, Me., March 29, 1855. A large and enthusiastic meeting of Nnow Nothings

and advocates of temperance met here this evening, and nominated Neal Dow for Mayor.

The Canadian Parliament

QUEBRO, March 29, 1855. The second reading of a bill for introducing the elective principle into the second branch of the Legislature was carried in the Assembly last night, by a vote of Sc sgainst 4. The measure is generally regarded as a step-towards the election of the Governor of the Province, and is consequently warmly supported by the appexation

Destruction of the Penitentiary at Nashville.

LOUISVILLE, March 29, 1855. The State Penitentiary at Nashville, Tennessee, is in ruins. The fire broke out at three o'clock this morning. in the cabinet department of the Penitentiary, the flame spreading with great rapidity. In a short time the en tire portion of the building set aside for the different branches of trade, became a burning mass. The east wing of the main building then caught fire, and it is so much damaged as to render it useless. The cells were all thrown open, and the prisoners conveyed to an enclosure inside the wails. One convict, named Conner. prisener made an escape from the prison. All the tools

work being manufactured. The loss is estimated at Important Decision in a Slave Case.

CINCINNATI, March 29, 1866. A colored girl, by the name of Rosetta, some time ince was brought to this State from Kentucky, by am agent of her master, and was declared free by a State court at Columbus, and a guardian appointed for her. The girl has since been arrested under the law, and to-day she was brought before Judge Parker, of this city, who decided that whenever a slave, by con-sent of the owner sets foot on Ohio soil, he or she became in all respects free. He therefore declared the girl free in attempt was afterwards made by the United States Marshal to arrest her, which caused a great deal of ex citement, and a riot was apprehended; but finally she was quietly conveyed to the Woodruff House, where she

A Murderer Arrested.

PHILADELPHIA, March 28, 1856.

John Dillon has been arrested and committed for trial on a charge of having murdered a celored man, named Wm. Fields, some three years since, in this city. He is also charged with the commission of a murder at PHILADELPHIA, March 28, 1856. the New Orleans Coffee House.

Large Fire in Wrentham, Mass The straw goods manufactory of Mesers. Follett & Rand, in Wrentham Massachusetts, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss \$30,000, fully covered by insurance.

Death of the Hon. William S. Archer.

BALTIMORE, March 29, 1855.

The Hon. Wm. S. Archer, formerly United State
Senator, died at Amelia county, Virginia, on Wednesday

Death of an Eminent Politician.

Syracusz, March 29, 1865.

John Ruger, an eminent lawyer and politician, dithis morning of congestion of the brain. He was about three years old.

Railroad Detention.

STRACUM, March 29, 1855.

The cars which left Oswego at eight o'clock this morning did not arrive here till a quarter past seven this evening, in consequence of the immense snow drifts, which in some places was almost above the tops of thecars.